

JAN 15 1942

# CLASSICAL WEEKLY

VOL. 35, NO. 10

January 12, 1942

WHOLE NO. 936

## REVIEWS

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## ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

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# CLASSICAL WEEKLY

Published weekly (each Monday) except in weeks in which there is an academic vacation or Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Easter, or Memorial Day. A volume contains approximately twenty-five issues.

Owner and Publisher: The Classical Association of the Atlantic States. Place of Publication: University of Pittsburgh, 4200 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Printed by The Beaver Printing Company, Greenville, Pennsylvania.

James Stinchcomb, Editor; Jotham Johnson, Associate Editor, University of Pittsburgh, 4200 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penna. John F. Gummere, Secretary and Treasurer, 418 South Wycombe Avenue, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

Contributing Editors: Lionel Casson, Eugene W. Miller, Charles T. Murphy, Bluma L. Trell, Edna White.

Price, \$2.00 per volume in the Western Hemisphere; elsewhere \$2.50. All subscriptions run by the volume. Single numbers: to subscribers 15 cents, to others 25 cents prepaid (otherwise 25 cents and 35 cents). If affidavit to invoice is required, sixty cents must be added to the subscription price.

Entered as second-class matter October 14, 1938, at the post office at Pittsburgh, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 14, 1938.

Volume 35 contains issues dated: October 6, 13, 20, 27; November 3, 17; December 1, 8, 15 (1941); January 12, 19, 26; February 9, 16; March 2, 9, 16, 23; April 13, 20, 27; May 4, 11, 18; June 1 (1942).

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## MEMORANDA

Opportunities and needs for intensifying the existing spirit of cooperation among the classical organizations were discussed at Hartford during the recent sessions of the American Philological Association. One conference took up in detail the problems of the regional bodies which publish journals. From its discussions came a recommendation for centralizing the billing agencies which handle the subscriptions for these publications. Other suggestions looked forward to greater efficiency in other transactions. The President of The American Classical League, Professor B. L. Ullman of

the University of Chicago, was urged to convoke a similar conference for further interchange of ideas whenever an opportunity was offered. He was joined in the Hartford conference by Professor George H. Chase, Harvard University; Professor Dorothy Park Latta, New York University; Professor Lillian B. Lawler, Hunter College; Professor John W. Spaeth, Wesleyan University; Professor James Stinchcomb, University of Pittsburgh; and Professor Rollin H. Tanner, New York University, Secretary of The American Classical League.

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## COMING ATTRACTIONS

**FEBRUARY 1** Last day for filing application for the annual competition of the American Academy in Rome. The Academy will award no fellowships next Spring for European travel and study, but will continue its policy of aiding and stimulating classical studies by conducting in 1942 a special competition for three prize scholarships for study in American universities. The term of each scholarship will be the academic year of 1942-43 and the stipend will be \$1000. The regular procedure for the annual fellowship competitions will be followed as far as possible. The competitions are open to unmarried citizens of the United States, under thirty-one years of age, who apply before February 1. Circulars of information and application forms may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

**FEBRUARY 23** Clift Hotel, San Francisco

AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE

Fifth Annual Joint Meeting with the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers and the American Association of School Administrators

Chairman of Local Committee: Professor Alfred Coester, Stanford University  
Presiding: Professor F. H. Reinsch, University of California at Los Angeles  
Panel Discussion: Vitality of Foreign Language Instruction in High School  
Participating: Professor W. H. Alexander, University of California  
Professor R. H. Tanner, New York University  
Miss Claire C. Thursby, University High School, Oakland

**FEBRUARY 27** Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia

SECONDARY EDUCATION BOARD

4:30 P.M. Latin Section

**APRIL 24-25** Hotel New Yorker, New York

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

Annual Meeting

President: Professor Moses Hadas, Columbia University

Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. John F. Gummere, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia

Chairman of Local Committee: Professor E. H. Hettich, New York University

## REVIEWS

**Corinth.** Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Volume I, Part II, Architecture. By RICHARD STILLWELL, ROBERT L. SCRANTON, and SARAH ELIZABETH FREEMAN. xv, 243 pages, frontispiece, 189 figures, 20 plates in portfolio. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1941

The first American spade began the excavation of the ancient city of Corinth some forty-five years ago. Since then the enormous task of discovery and interpretation of the remains of one of the great commercial centres of the ancient world has been steadily pursued with but few and brief interruptions. The problem of final publication of the material on any site where work is constantly in progress is an awkward one, for there is always a chance that important new material will be found later. That none of the recent evidence from the excavations seriously modifies the contents of this or other volumes of the Corinth series is a fine tribute to the thoroughness of their authors.

The first of these buildings is the Peribolos of Apollo. Messrs. Stillwell and Askew have disentangled this exceedingly complicated site into no less than eight main periods of building activity extending from the fourth century B.C. through Byzantine times. Save for a small group of geometric graves the area seems to have been little used until a simple temple and altar were constructed soon after the Peloponnesian War. These were succeeded by a Hellenistic stoa, an interesting Roman foundry, and a series of colonnades culminating in the handsome marble structure described by Pausanias. Separate plans for each of the periods might have simplified the scene for the reader, but the discussion of the evidence is so admirably clear that one hardly regrets their absence.

The Façade of the Colossal Figures presents a unique structure intended to give greater symmetry to the north side of the Agora and to furnish an elaborate approach to the great Basilica. Its unusual design and elaborate ornamentation supply a splendid example of Roman architectural decoration of the middle of the second century A.D. The description of the elevation by means of a catalogue of the architectural parts, a method also used by Miss Freeman in connection with Temple E, is excellent.

The Northwest Stoa and Shops, interesting structures in their original forms, were subject to frequent alterations and some inter-relationships. Professor Stillwell handles them with care and clarity. If the division of the Stoa material into two separate parts is perhaps arbitrary there is much to be gained by it, and the two parts are neatly drawn together in the final chronological synthesis.

The extant remains of Temple C are among the

least spectacular at Corinth. The scanty remains of the small tetrastyle temple and its large precinct wall, dating from the first century A.D., have been skillfully reconstructed by Dr. Scranton, who goes on to link them with the worship of Hera Akraia and with the rites connected with the legend of the death of Glauke and the murders of Medea's children. The close proximity of the sanctuary and the fountain of Glauke, plus the identification of a small sanctuary on top of the latter, furnishes good support for this ingenious theory, and the conclusions are quite convincing.

In Dr. Freeman's discussion of Temple E, two successive Roman buildings of impressive size emerge above the west end of the Agora. The reconstruction of the second temple confirms the impression, also apparent in Temple C, that Greek plans were continued in Corinth in Roman times. The discussion of the pedimental sculptures demonstrates a Roman revival of Periclean forms, although it is sometimes difficult to credit their similarity to different or non-existent figures from the pediments of the Parthenon. The vexing problem of cult identification is handled well, and if the author, by advocating Jupiter Capitolinus, has fallen into the same chronological pitfall presented by a possible attribution to Octavia, there will be few to contradict her categorically. At all events these theoretical discussions do much to clarify uncertainties of long standing, and add color to a thoroughly good piece of work.

A final word of praise is due to the book itself. The first of the Corinth series to be produced entirely in America, it conforms perfectly with the high standards established by its predecessor.

CHARLES H. MORGAN

AMHERST COLLEGE

**An Introduction to Philo Judaeus.** By ERWIN R. GOODENOUGH. xii, 223 pages. Yale University Press, New Haven 1940 \$2.75

Professor Goodenough has performed a valuable service for Philo by writing a lucid, readable and up-to-date report of the man and his work, and of the views of critics thereon. "Publication of a small book on Philo needs no apology. In all the great body of literature devoted to him and his thought, there is no satisfactory work which can be given the general reader to introduce him to the subject" (preface). It is to present to a wider audience the facts which have been emerging in recent researches in Philo's writings—facts which will illuminate the influence of the Hellenistic Jews upon Christianity—that Professor Goodenough has written his book. It is not directed toward those who know Philo thoroughly; it is rather an invitation to others to read him through, with this little book open beside them.

In the first chapter, entitled *Method*, after presenting a short biography and the critics' views, the author suggests, as the "methodology" of studying Philo, that the "only proper way to begin is to read Philo, read all his works." The reader is warned that all will not be smooth sailing; there are problems even for the general reader. Scholars working in the field of ideas are likely to be subjective, but scholarly research is not therefore futile. The goal is not merely knowledge, but wisdom—"a wisdom which expresses itself finally in understanding each other" (133).

The second chapter is a valuable survey of the contents of Philo's writings, given in the order in which the reading is recommended to be pursued. Notes at the end of this chapter (and the others) contain references to the scholarly literature, including Professor Goodenough's numerous works.

For the chapter entitled *Political Thinker* (III), material already presented in the author's monograph, *The Politics of Philo Judaeus* (1938, reviewed CW 32.211), has been drawn upon. This latter work contained also a valuable bibliography by the author and Mr. Howard L. Goodhart.

The remaining half of the *Introduction to Philo Judaeus* is devoted to the problem of Philo's relation to Judaism (IV, *The Jew*); to the question what Philo took from Greek philosophy (V, *The Philosopher: Metaphysics*, an ably written but inevitably difficult chapter); to Philo's psychology and ethics (VI, *The Philosopher: Man and Ethics*, a fruitful and varied presentation); and finally in chapter VII (*The Mystic*) to a definition of Philo's mysticism: "how we are to make more vital and conscious our relation with immaterial reality" (178).

One should not be diverted from perusing Professor Goodenough's little book on the ground that it is represented to be "popular" and therefore thin in ideas. Neither should the reader expect to find difficulties glossed over. The book may be relied upon as authoritative; it is also solid, readable and of moderate compass.

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

**Cisalpine Gaul.** *Social and Economic History from 49 B.C. to the Death of Trajan.* By G. E. F. CHILVER. viii, 235 pages, 2 maps. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1941 \$5

The lively frontier society of Cisalpine Gaul came to full flower in the late republican and early imperial period. Dr. Chilver is mainly concerned, however, with the decline of this society into conformity with the rest of Italy. His introduction proposes to investigate the type of men living in Cisalpine Gaul, the economic conditions under which they lived, and the religious and artistic products of their ideas. This is not a

startling thesis, and as one may anticipate, under the empire neither the men who lived in Cisalpine Gaul nor their ideas presented anything very remarkable. What distinction they did possess was a heritage from old Gaul, *lutosa Gallia*, a remarkable country indeed.

This is to imply that the decision to take for granted the republican period in the history of Cisalpine Gaul sets a somewhat arbitrary limit to the discussion of problems which may and should be studied in their natural continuity from the second century B.C. into the imperial period. Inclusion of the earlier history of the region might have enhanced the unity of the work and have clarified some of its discussions. These tend to appear as a series of unrelated papers in the absence of a precise reminder of their connection with a general thesis. The work is in fact a survey rather than a history.

The 'native problem' forms the inescapable background of any study of Cisalpine Gaul. Extension of the franchise, recruiting, use of the Roman name, social structure, municipal life, religious institutions, language, racial characteristics in Vergil or Livy, are all subjects related in some degree to the racial question. Dr. Chilver, who displays an aptitude for careful discussion, might have made a valuable contribution in this department. Unfortunately, he refers to the earlier period only when the immediate topic requires it. He states casually that in 89 B.C. Cisalpine Gaul was predominantly a Celtic country (7). This, he acknowledges later (83), is somewhat at variance with the views expressed by Tenney Frank (CAH 8.327) and D. O. Robson (*The Samnites in the Po Valley* CJ 29 [1934-5] 599-608, summary of an unpublished Toronto dissertation). The latter argues from epigraphical data that there was a steady unofficial Samnite migration to the Po Valley in the second century B.C. (False 'attributio,' 83; Robson is of the University of Western Ontario, not "of Chicago.")

Dr. Chilver views Robson's evidence with some reserve. Since only the published summary was available to him, he may underestimate the value of Robson's thesis. However, we badly need a more thorough review of the inconsistent evidence bearing on the racial question. An acceptable solution would do much toward helping us to understand Cisalpine Gaul of Catullus' and Vergil's time. Thus far the discussion has been distorted by the intrusion of modern concepts of race problems. In their ordinary associations (as distinct from war or the threat of it) with the Gauls, the Romans (or Italians) do not appear to have been race-conscious. The Gauls collectively had been bitter foes of Rome; so had the Sabines and Samnites, but we do not hear of a 'native problem' in Italy. Actually, it may be argued, Cisalpine Gaul was a part of Italy in which the Gauls were scarcely more alien than Samnites.

Dr. Chilver, of course, recognizes the importance of



the racial problem by relating directly or indirectly some 100 pages to it: The Population—Distribution (Ch. IV), Composition (Ch. V), The Upper Classes (Ch. VI), Military Service (Ch. II), and Religion (Ch. XI). In these chapters there is a useful, if somewhat dispersed, discussion of the structure of Cisalpine society as a whole, together with various implications as to the means by which a population of diverse origins was unified. For example, the author examines the *Viviri* and *Augustales* (198-207), and concludes that they were not necessarily freedmen. This has an important bearing upon the policy of the principate, which was merely to provide harmless activities for freedmen, new citizens, and young men: that is, those ordinarily barred from civil offices. This policy did not necessarily represent a conscious attempt to Romanize alien elements in the population.

Certain other questions might have been treated in more detail. The organization of the province in the republican period is passed over hastily (8). A good deal has been written on this, much of it pointless, mainly because of the ambiguity of the word *provincia*. A conspectus of the standard histories reveals some uncertainty as to when and by whom the province was formally created, if indeed it ever was. Dr. Chilver attributes the organization to Pompeius Strabo in 89 B.C. The question of patronage deserves additional attention in our social studies of Italy and the provinces. Dr. Chilver alludes to it briefly (101-6) but comes closer to recognizing the real question when he speaks of the efforts of Pompey and Caesar to attach the Transpadanes to their clientelae (8). One wonders whether Caesar's efforts on behalf of the Transpadanes were exerted because he wanted them as clients or because he was already their patronus. Caesar's early connections with the Gauls, Cis- and Transalpine, need some exploration. It will be recalled that his boyhood tutor Gniphio was 'natus in Gallia'. More might be said about the Transpadanes at Rome. Dr. Chilver recognizes that there was such a clique in Trajan's time (101-2). We might understand the contribution of Transpadanes to Roman society more clearly if we had a consistent account that included the vaguely denominated Insubres who appear in Rome under the republic, the recognizable Transpadane group of Catullus' time, and the other Transpadanes who appear in later years.

In Chapter VII (Military Service) Dr. Chilver devotes a section to recruiting in Cisalpine Gaul after 69-70 A.D. He rejects Rostovtzeff's inference that the disorders of 69-70 showed that soldiers from northern Italy were no longer to be trusted. He also rejects inferences as to a rising of the proletariat. Epigraphical evidence shows that recruiting was not confined to any one social or economic stratum. The final conclusion is simply that this region was too far from the front and too civilized to provide good soldiers.

In discussing Vergil (Ch. XII) Dr. Chilver soberly concludes that attempts to isolate this or that racial trait in the Mantovan's genius are based on tenuous evidence. One can safely say only that Vergil was an Italian, loved Italy, and admired his fellow Transpadane, Catullus. This is as it should be in an historical work where the student is under no constraint to assume that the atmospherics of poetry constitute genealogical evidence. The author does, however, incline to Miss Gordon's view that Vergil was of Etruscan stock (JRS 24 [1934] 1-12). (Erratum: N. W. DeWitt appears as H. de Witt 211 n. 5.)

Two chapters are devoted to Agriculture (VII, Produce and the Soil; IX, Estates and Returns), one to Communications, and another to Industry. Under the late republic and early empire Cisalpine Gaul was prosperous. The 500 knights of Patavium mentioned by Strabo (5.1.7) were characteristic of the early Augustan period. There was little large-scale industry. Agriculture was based first on small freeholds, but gradually shifted in the direction of large estates. Fortunes that had been made in commerce were invested in land. The agricultural crisis was postponed several generations by the fertility of the soil. The crisis of Trajan's time was due to overproduction of wine rather than to soil exhaustion (155).

This volume has been set up in the opulent format of the Oxford Press's recent publications in ancient history. One appreciates the war-time difficulties under which the work was produced. Some of the features criticized by this reviewer may be the result of expanding a D. Phil. thesis into a formal large-scale survey. The author's discussions of many important local and regional problems have substantial merit, but one wishes that he might have treated the whole as ably as he discusses the parts.

NORMAN J. DEWITT

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

**Things in the Saddle.** By GEORGE NORLIN. ix, 234 pages, frontispiece. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1940 \$2.50

This book is composed of some sixteen essays and addresses of George Norlin published by a committee at the time of his retirement from the presidency of the University of Colorado. By no means all the chapters are on classical subjects, for the titles range from "The College Teacher" to "Prometheus up to Date," and from "Athletics in Ancient Greece and Modern America" to "John Bright." The essays have been chosen from the writings of President Norlin over the last quarter-century, some of them reprinted from an earlier volume now out of print. About half the studies were written in the 1920's or earlier. The final chapter, "That Old Man Eloquent," constitutes the author's

introduction to his edition and translation of Isocrates in the Loeb Classical Library, from which painstaking and scholarly work he is already known to the classical fraternity.

In a brief notice it will scarcely be possible to make significant criticism of so wide a variety of topics, and yet the book is not without an essential unity. President Norlin was the Theodore Roosevelt Professor at the University of Berlin in 1932-3, the year that saw the rise of Hitlerism. He returned home, as he explains in the preface, profoundly affected by the horror of what he had seen and still more appalled at the complacent apathy with which the American public accepted their heritage and disregarded its decay. Since that time he has devoted himself to the task of rousing his fellow countrymen to an appreciation both of their privileges and of their dangers. Obviously the earlier essays are not the outcome of this political experience, but it forms nonetheless the most significant factor in the volume, for it is a key to the character and temperament of the author and to the note of personal conviction that is everywhere present.

One further generalization may be added before making brief mention of two or three of the classical papers. The essays are filled with meat and are the product of much reading and diligent research. A man who re-reads every line of Abraham Lincoln's published works as a prelude to writing a twenty-eight page essay on "American Democracy" is not likely to neglect the spade work in his field. The result, however, is sometimes a trifle disappointing. "Reading maketh a full man," but the attempt to carry too much by way of content or reference into a speech is not invariably happy. These essays ought to be even better when read than when delivered, and yet one feels at times that the vigor of oral presentation is needed to lend them the life that they deserve.

Among the classical essays comment on the introduction to Isocrates may be omitted since it has already had currency among classicists. The chapter on "Athletics in Ancient Greece and Modern America" contains a good, popularly-written description of the Olympic Games, although there are few archaeologists, even among those who are inclined to regard the *Hermes* as a genuine work of Praxiteles, who will agree with President Norlin that it is "the most perfect statue of all time (60)," while those who hold it to be a Roman copy will grow positively apoplectic at this judgment. The cogent evaluation of ancient and modern attitudes towards athletics is excellent (63-5). The essay entitled "Twenty Centuries of Virgil" contains almost innumerable testimonials to the excellence of Virgil from widely scattered sources, ancient, mediaeval, and modern. The judgment of Propertius that "something greater than the *Iliad* is in the process of being born" (196) is accepted at face value.

At a time when the British Academy announces the competition for the Cromer Greek Prize, open to candidates under twenty-six years of age, and indicates that "Preference will be given, in approval of subjects proposed, to those which deal with aspects of the Greek genius and civilization of large and permanent significance over those which are of a minute and highly technical character," it is refreshing to find these essays from a man of mature years, for American classical scholarship has perhaps been more diligent in pursuit of the sterile minutiae of research than in the wider fields and values of ancient civilization.

H. N. COUCH

BROWN UNIVERSITY

### **Classical Influence Upon The Tribe of Ben.**

A Study of Classical Elements in the Non-Dramatic Poetry of Ben Jonson and His Circle. By KATHRYN ANDERSON MCEUEN. xix, 316 pages, frontispiece. Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 1939

The scope of this survey of the classical influence on the Tribe of Ben is limited to the non-dramatic verse of Jonson and his followers. At the outset, the author, sketching the literary activity of Carew, Cartwright, Corber, Digby, Falkland, Howell, Lovelace, Randolph, Suckling, and Herrick, emphasizes that these poets did not constitute a school subscribing to definite literary tenets. It was interest in and dependence upon the classics that really bound the group together. In addition to the authors already mentioned, attention is also given to the classical aspects of the verse of Rutter, Brome, Field, and May.

In dealing with the general influence of the classics upon this group of poets, the chief concern of the study is with content. The author points out that conventional classical themes—the *carpe diem* theme, the pleasures of wine, the frailty of beauty, the inevitability of death—were all employed by the French and Italians and that there was certainly some influence from this source. She maintains—and quite satisfactorily proves—that Jonson and his group were not dependent on their predecessors. They knew and investigated the classics for themselves, as their phraseology, content, and form amply testify.

The influence of Martial is seen as especially strong upon Jonson, since he borrows both phrase and content. There are differences of attitude, to be sure, but these are carefully marked. The influence is less upon Herrick and restricted also. Although Herrick borrows freely, the epigrams of Martial are not the basic source of his more important verse. The lesser poets show familiarity with Martial, yet no direct influence equivalent to that upon Jonson and Herrick. Considering, however, the slight bulk of their work, it is interesting to discover even a little indebtedness.

The treatment of the Roman satirists follows the same path. Jonson is greatly influenced by classical satire, while the others of the "Tribe" show little interest. Apart from the plucking of an occasional phrase or poetic convention, the minor poets completely avoid satire. Jonson himself writes no formal satire, although most of his works have some satirical element. As a literary genre, satire was, we must conclude, a closed book to this group.

Horace, the study informs us, had a wide and deep influence on Jonson and his group—an influence that extended to both form and content. With the exception of Johnson and Herrick, we find that the Odes and Epodes were better known and more widely imitated than the Epistles and Satires. Lacking Horace's subtle intricacy, the writers readily incorporated the content of his lyric poetry. Although they show also vestiges of many of the obvious features of the Horatian ode, the English poets are unable to match the strength, dignity, and delicacy with which he clothes the inconsequential.

Since the Pindaric and the Horatian odes have features in common, the author next considers Jonson's Morison Ode, deciding after a study of the characteristics that the Jonson ode is truly Pindaric, incorporating, as it does, the essential elements and the external construction of the type.

The indebtedness of the English poets to the Latin lyricists is confined to poetic conventions rather than phraseology. Content is much the same and the erotic Latin elegy is the precursor of the English erotic poem. In addition the indebtedness extended also to other themes. Ovid, especially, has a wide influence on all theme and treatment, while Catullus influenced both lyric form and subject material. He provided as well a model for the expression of love, hate, and humor.

In pastoral poetry the influence is much harder to trace. We may assume, however, that although English pastoral is decadent in form and owes much to the writers between Vergil and the seventeenth century, its ultimate influence is classical. In any group such as this, the *joie de vivre* and the frank hedonism of the Anacreontea were bound to have an influence. Herrick especially seems to have shown familiarity with it. Jonson and the minor poets adopted the conception of love expressed in the Anacreontea, but the influence is largely indirect, emanating perhaps from the French. Generally known also were the Anthologists, with their amatory and convivial themes which echo in the poetry of the Tribe of Ben.

Mrs. McEuen's study, while chiefly a compilation, is a contribution primarily because of her work with the minor poets. Jonson and Herrick have been the objects of such studies before, although the findings have not been so well summarized or made so accessible. The treatment of the lesser poets is in the main original. The presentation of the classical influence on both

major and minor poets is both useful and interesting for purposes of comparison. Moreover, the study has entailed a great deal of painstaking research. The examples selected to chart the influence are usually well chosen and aptly identified with the Latin original. The bibliography is extensive and select. The notes are copious and discriminatingly chosen. The work should be of deep interest to those who are searching for concrete examples of the extensive influence that Latin has had on English literature. Certainly the specialist will find it both convincing and interesting.

J. J. DILLON, JR.

MOUNT SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

**Latin and the Romans. Book I.** By THORNTON JENKINS and ANTHONY PELZER WAGENER. xv, 467 pages, illustrated. Ginn and Company, Boston (1941) \$1.48

Latin and the Romans is attractive in appearance. In size it follows the trend of the most recent first-year Latin books. There are three double-page drawings in color, and many excellent drawings in black. If properly used and studied, these may add much to students' general background of historical information.

Material is presented in units. After an introductory unit come five units stressing some phase of Roman life. Each of the five units is presented by four distinct methods: (1) sections of reading in English on Roman background, (2) stories in Latin, (3) pictures that supplement the reading material, and (4) selections in English entitled "Legacy." These "Legacy" selections offer many possibilities for class use. No list of books is given for additional reference work. Perhaps the material supplied in the text book is adequate. At the same time a familiarity with good reference books is beneficial, and the extra effort required for research provides valuable training.

Various drill devices are used, such as questions in English based on the Latin stories, questions in Latin based on the Latin stories, and some twenty exercises involving the translating of English into Latin sentences. The completion type of sentence drill is widely used. This is begun at the second lesson and continues through the fifty-sixth. After the first five lessons there is a review lesson which includes all the vocabulary studied in these lessons. This plan continues throughout the book. The derivative study is varied and extensive.

Tenses are presented in a distinctly different order from other books. In Lesson Seven the present tense, active voice, of the first conjugation is given. In the next three lessons the present tense of the other three conjugations, *sum* and *possum* is explained. The perfect active tense in all conjugations comes next, followed by the imperfect tense. Then follow in this order the pluperfect active, the present passive, the future active, the perfect passive, the imperfect passive, the



pluperfect passive, and the future passive. The future perfect tense is omitted. Perhaps there is a justification for this arrangement, and perhaps confusion and misunderstanding will not result in the minds of pupils; to make any real decision in this connection before the book has been tried out in the classroom is unfair, but the reviewer is not hopeful.

The Latin reading material is extensive; the stories are many and quite detailed. In addition to the regular Latin stories, each lesson has a supplementary Latin story. For teachers who wish reading material for classes of varying ability, this book has much to offer. To complete the book in an ordinary school year and not slight the second half will not be easy.

The first few pages of the introductory unit are concise and helpful. It is doubtful whether so much detailed information is necessary as is given in the second introductory lesson. More explanatory comments are given in the first few lessons than would seem to be necessary for most ninth-grade classes, and the directions given in section 2 on page 28, for example, are very detailed.

The print is easy to read; various types are used throughout for different purposes and points of emphasis. The list of the most common case possibilities for the regular endings of nouns (434-5) should be helpful in emergencies.

The many friends of the original Gray and Jenkins first-year textbook will find several of its good features retained, plus many added features.

JULIA M. JONES

TOWER HILL SCHOOL, WILMINGTON

**Medieval Latin Studies: Their Nature and Possibilities.** By L. R. LIND. vii, 48 pages. University of Kansas Press, Lawrence 1941 (University of Kansas Publications, Humanistic Studies, No. 26) \$0.50

The present is more or less the psychological moment for the publication of a new guide to Medieval Latin studies. It is no longer necessary to apologize for the Middle Ages or to exaggerate the era's literary achievement. Increasing numbers of classical students have been turning to the literary and intellectual history of the Middle Ages on account of the intrinsic interest of the subject and the opportunities for research that the field offers. College courses in Medieval Latin are not uncommon and the later authors are even being drawn upon to vary the school curriculum. An excellent introductory handbook for students and teachers has been available for years in Karl Strecker's *Einführung in das Mittelalter* (1929), but a revised edition has become a real need. A good English handbook would be still more welcome. Although it was not Professor Lind's purpose to produce exactly this sort of

book, it can only be regretted that he has not done so, for the present pamphlet cannot fail to be a disappointment to those looking for actual guidance in medieval studies. Moreover a good English handbook comparable to Strecker's (fifty-two pages in length) need not have exceeded very much the size of this essay.

The book is chaotic and repetitious, as a glance at the table of contents would be almost sufficient to show. One wonders why there should be two separate discussions of the linguistic character of Medieval Latin (four pages in chapter I and five pages in chapter III). Both accounts are superficial treatments of the same subject. The actual information presented could have been condensed into a very few pages. It is equally strange that "The Literature" (IV) should be separated from "Suggested Readings" (VI), since both chapters are rambling discussions of the same material and nearly duplicate each other. The confusion apparent in the general plan of the book is unfortunately characteristic of the author's method in detail. The course of reading recommended (VI), which is intended to "proceed from the simple to the complex," disregards all historical considerations and moves lightly from the late Middle Ages back to the fourth century, then back again to the twelfth. The *Carmina Burana*, Walter of Chatillon, Einhard, Salimbene, Bede, Boethius, Abelard, the Rule of St. Benedict, Tertullian, Augustine, Vincent of Beauvais and Cassiodorus pass by in an amazing sequence. Even in chapter IV ("The Literature"), there is not even an outline to suggest what the development of medieval literature was like. The student will be startled to learn that the author is, after all, selecting his material "at random" (19); he will be discouraged when advised (if he is interested in "ecclesiastical prose") to make his own selection from Migne's *Patrologia Latina*, "whose four index volumes are a handy guide" (34). Not the least of the surprises awaiting the student is the fact that "The Founders" (II) is not an account of the Latin Fathers but a jejune sketch of a few distinguished modern scholars. Some strange critical opinions are expressed, as when Isidore of Seville is included in a list of "forceful and charming personalities" (20), Cassiodorus' *Institutiones* are recommended to be "read entire" (35), whereas Augustine's *Confessions* are accorded a bare "mention" on the ground that only the first five books contain "biographical interest" (*ibid.*). One cannot help having some misgivings about the author's judgment when the most brilliant parts of Augustine are waved aside in this slighting manner. In the face of his enthusiasm for Isidore and Cassiodorus, the author cannot spare a word for such writers as Minucius Felix, Prudentius, Hrosvita, John of Salisbury, Walter Map, and Jocelyn of Brakelonde, not to mention others.

In "The Possibilities of Medieval Latin Studies" (V), the author has collected from various sources a



considerable number of specific problems that await the investigator; he has also included suggestions of his own. Although eyebrows will rise at some of the proposals advanced here, there is more of value in these eight pages than in the rest of the forty-eight. Nevertheless the superficiality and confusion that destroy the usefulness of the book as a whole are apparent here too. In spite of the repeated insistence upon the need of texts of this and critical texts of that, the student is never given a statement of the principles that underlie such work and never as much as referred to an introductory handbook on text criticism or palaeography. Actually the student is really shooed away from such mysteries with the explanation that they are difficult and might better be "left to the expert" (25).

E. T. SILK

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**Oorzaak en Schuld van den Tweeden Punischen Oorlog.** By C. J. C. ARNOLD. 82 pages. H. J. Paris, Amsterdam 1939 2.50 fl.

One might suspect from the title of this book, purporting to examine the causes and to determine the blame for the Second Punic War, that it contained an arid listing of authorities pro and con with perhaps a dash of statistics to add to the aridity. Such a suspicion is pleasantly dispelled on reading the work. Dr. Arnold has gathered together an imposing array of citations, it is true, but he has also been at great pains to form of them a compact synthetic whole. The result is a work far more pleasant to read than many another book with a more attractive title.

The challenging nature of his discussion will be apparent from a summary of his claims: The Second Punic War is a good example of how the 'communis opinio' about events may be an unjustified one. Most persons who recall the story of the war know of the grudge borne by the Barcids against Rome, and attribute to Hannibal the desire to crush Rome as a result of that grudge. Yet this belief is entirely unfair. The description of the war is preserved to us only as it was given by victorious Rome and her admirers. A close examination of the literary sources on Carthage and Rome leads Arnold to conclusions very unfavorable to the conquerors.

On the one hand, Carthage was a Phoenician colony, striving by inclination and tradition for money. Up to the First Punic War the two powers had worked together in friendship because of their common concerns. The first war arose over Sicily, an island that Carthaginian trade and sea power could ill afford to allow any strong enemy to grasp. The Romans were undeniably in the wrong by intervening in Messina. When the war is lost and Sardinia seized, Carthage adapts herself to

the new conditions. The sea is abandoned, and a colonial empire in Spain is founded—real expansion, to be sure, but even here not a single deed can be shown that manifests a desire of revenge. Weakness is turned into strength in Spain, but here the Romans possess no territory and hence cannot enter into conflict. Elsewhere Carthage keeps strictly to her place. Only when Rome provokes by a treaty with Saguntum does Carthage—not merely Hannibal—offer resistance. Conscious of her power Carthage resents Roman interference. And rightly: her very existence was at stake.

On the other hand, Rome was once a group of farmers dependent on another power. Grown great by wars of conquest, she disregarded all justice by starting the First Punic War. In 238/7 she pounces upon Sardinia, thereby earning the condemnation even of Polybius, usually strongly pro-Roman. Her quest of expansion brought wars with Illyrians and Gauls. The same quest is the only explanation of the absolutely unjustified provocation in Spain, and therein lie the cause and the blame for the war.

Both ancient and modern sources are discussed in arriving at these conclusions. While the author does well to show what sort of case can be made in favor of Carthage, he runs a great risk of falling into one extreme while resisting another. Assuredly, *fides Romana* was sometimes as unreliable as *fides Punica*, or even more so; yet, it is hard to go the full way with all Arnold's contentions. None will deny, however, that he has written a scholarly and original work.

JOHN J. GAVIGAN

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**A Short History of Ancient Civilization.** By TOM B. JONES. xiii, 378 pages, 16 plates, 18 maps. Harper and Brothers, New York 1941 \$2.25

Textbooks of ancient history abound, and they continue to be produced at a surprising rate, a few good, many bad, most spotty. Jones sets out not to write merely another history book, he aims not at "encyclopedic self-sufficiency," but will try to "provide points of departure for reading and discussion" (xiii). His purpose is highly commendable, and it is to be hoped that this compact and neatly published volume will lead students to fruitful efforts. The task is difficult, however, and to this reviewer the book appears in many ways unsatisfactory.

In his professed attempt to offer a new sort of commentary on ancient civilization Jones has not ventured to eliminate factual and chronological matter altogether, but he has cut it to a minimum, perhaps to a point below the minimum. The interpretative parts, containing explanations of the origin and decline of ancient states and societies, are interesting and sometimes provocative, but they are meagre; far-reaching conclusions

are reduced to brusque dogmatic statements which give an unjustified impression of certainty. Even within the present limits of size, the book could have been improved by an expansion of the more difficult questions and an elimination of several passages that elaborate the obvious.

Careless writing (the result of haste?) has produced various infelicities of style which arrest the eye and obscure the meaning of words. We find, furthermore, far too many misstatements of fact: e.g., "... it was Solon who instituted an Athenian system of coinage. Previously, the Athenians had used coins minted at Aegina" (112); when ostracized, a man went into *exile* (116); after the victory at Plataea in 479 "Greece was forever freed from the threat of Persian overlordship" (137); on pl. XII the black figure hydria in Berlin, Pfuhl's no. 295, is called red figure. Discussions of art, religion, and philosophy are insecure and full of error. Indispensable studies by Seltman, Beazley, Payne, and Hack are not mentioned, and apparently were not consulted. In the Roman field the author shows greater familiarity with his materials.

The faults outlined are serious in themselves, but they are less insidious and therefore less dangerous than certain expressions of what we may take to be Jones' philosophy of nature. Two illustrations may be quoted. In the discussion of the years after the death of Sulla we find this statement: "... this particular half-century is interesting because it is the only period in ancient history in which individuals rather than groups of non-human forces had great power to influence the course of history" (267). When the author says "course of history" we must assume that he means just that, and not the course of daily events. If it were the latter we might pass the sentence by with no more than a mild query about Cyrus, Themistocles, Alexander, Hannibal, and several others. But he does not say "daily events," and his book leaves a strong impression that he means "history": that history is in his opinion determined by vast impersonal forces, largely economic in character, and that the mind and spirit of man can rarely count for more than a little. These pages are not the place to argue against such gloomy and paralysing doctrine. Let us merely protest that the course of history is affected more surely by a Socrates than by a Pompey, and that the achievements of Caesar were the product of something more than the external conditions that gave rein to his political opportunism.

The same tendency to substitute obvious secondary for less tangible primary cause is illustrated by numerous other passages. For example, on page 114 it is stated that Athenian potters had at hand the best clay in Greece, and, amid the commercial prosperity of the age of Peisistratus, an incentive to make pots: therefore, "it was inevitable that the Athenians should excel the

other Greeks in this art." But it is not so simple as that. Materials and economic incentive are important elements in the development of art, but their presence of itself can never produce an Exekias.

The factors of genius are hard to analyse, impossible to comprehend in full; but recognition of their existence is within the province and the obligation of the historian. For him to dismiss them with a denial of their significance, whether expressly or by implication, is to stultify the liberal study of history.

J. L. CASKEY

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**Iohannis Dominici Lucula Noctis.** By EDMUND HUNT. xxxi, 432 pages. Notre Dame, Indiana 1940 (University of Notre Dame, Publications in Mediaeval Studies, IV)

This book contains a critical text of *Lucula Noctis* by Ioannes Dominici preceded by an introduction in which the career of Dominici, the events leading up to the composition of *Lucula Noctis*, the contents of the work, the manuscripts, and various other pertinent matters are discussed.

In the lifetime of Dominici (1356-1419) many Church authorities, among others Dominici himself, maintained that the Classics, if read by Christians, were likely to weaken their faith. The opposite view, however, was not without its champions, among whom one of the most eloquent was Coluccio Salutati. It was in reply to one of Salutati's tracts in favor of the Classics that Dominici in 1405 wrote his *Lucula Noctis*, a work in which he first developed the leading arguments of his opponents, and then proceeded to attempt to refute them. He used as his text a 48 letter sentence (*Lux in tenebris lucet et tenebre eam non comprehenderunt*) and divided his work into 48 parts (introduction and 47 chapters), beginning each part with a word whose initial letter was the same as the corresponding letter of the text. (Incidentally, the fact that chapter 35 begins with the word *non* shows that Dominici preferred the spelling *comprehenderunt*, not the spelling *comprehenderunt* quoted by Hunt.) A copy of the *Lucula* was sent to Salutati, who began composing a reply. This was never completed, however, since Salutati died within a short time.

At least two manuscripts of *Lucula Noctis* were copied from Dominici's original draft, both of which are still in existence: Florence, Bibl. Laurenziana, Conv. Soppressi, Lat. 540, XV in. (L) and Chicago, Univ. of Chi. Libr. MS. 831; PA 57D67, XV in. (C). Although both of these copies were made shortly after the *Lucula* was completed, neither is in the handwriting of Dominici. The manuscript designated C is the one which was sent to Salutati. Dominici, before sending this copy, however, had turned it over to a corrector

(C<sup>2</sup>) who made a great many revisions in the text. Apparently a second corrector had also added a few changes in spelling before the manuscript reached Salutati. But in spite of this care exerted by Dominici, a large number of errors in spelling and grammar remained. Many of these were designated with exclamation marks by Salutati himself, who later mentioned some of them in his unfinished reply to the work. A third manuscript of the *Lucula* is extant: Berlin, Staatsbibliothek, Lat. Q.399, XV ca. med. (B). Since this is a direct copy of L, however, it has relatively little value.

Hunt states his primary purpose as being that of reproducing the readings of C as revised by C<sup>2</sup> and supplemented by certain readings to be found in L but omitted by C. While admitting that this procedure does not reproduce what Dominici originally wrote, he justifies his method by arguing that, since

Dominici requested the corrector to revise his text, this revised version is probably the one which the author himself would have wished preserved. Some may disagree with Hunt, holding that it would be more desirable to have the text originally produced by Dominici. Since in this case, however, we are dealing with a work specifically written for a definite person it seems to this reviewer that the editor is justified in assuming that the important text is the one actually presented to Salutati.

While there are other points on which one might disagree with Mr. Hunt, on the whole his work has been well done; and since C was not available to Coulon, when he prepared his edition, this text based on the manuscript actually seen by Salutati represents an important contribution to scholarship.

CHAUNCEY E. FINCH

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY

# ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

This department is conducted by Dr. Charles T. Murphy of Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. Correspondence concerning abstracts may be addressed to him.

## ANCIENT AUTHORS

**Aristotle.** ANGUS ARMSTRONG. *Aristotle's Theory of Poetry.* Aristotle defined poetry as imitation (*μίμησις*), because he considered poetry as a *τέχνη* and his problem was to differentiate poetry as a *τέχνη* from other skills. The truth is that while poetry has its technique, it is not a *τέχνη* at all. Aristotle's contention that poetry deals with the universal springs from his philosophy which holds reality independent of man's activity; hence, spiritual creation does not exist for him, or rather appears as a *τέχνη* to give a new form to an already existing reality. Aristotle's theory of poetry belongs to the prehistory of aesthetics rather than to aesthetics proper.

G&R 10 (1941) 120-5

(Vlachos)

**Isocrates.** WERNER JAEGER. *The Date of Isocrates' Areopagiticus and the Athenian Opposition.* "There is strong probability for the second part of 357 as the date of the Areopagiticus." Isocrates' conservative ideal of democracy, coinciding in many ways with the policies of Theramenes, represents the actual demands of the Athenian political opposition which had been kept alive by continual discussion and finally were realized with the assistance of Macedonia.

HSCPh Supp 1<sup>1</sup> (1940) 409-50

(Charney)

**Thucydides.** JOHN H. FINLEY, JR. *The Unity of Thucydides' History.* The essential proof of the unity of Thucydides' work lies in the continuity and uniformity of his thought, in the concepts running through the entire History—the significance of the Sicilian expedition, the great inherent strength of the Athenians and their ambition, the element of *παράλογος*, the slowness of Sparta in pressing her advantages.

HSCPh Supp 1 (1940) 255-97

(Charney)

**Ps.-Xenophon.** A. W. GOMME. *The Old Oligarch.* The evidence is in favor of a date between 420-415 B.C. The style shows that the author was not one of the

<sup>1</sup>Athenian Studies Presented to William Scott Ferguson.

writers whose works have come down to us. A detailed analysis of the work shows: the deliberate, though clever distortions of facts make it unsafe to depend on this writer for the truth in political matters; he is most interesting to the historian for what he implies about the success of democracy in Athens.

HSCPh Supp 1 (1940) 211-45

(Charney)

## ART. ARCHAEOLOGY

**THOMPSON, HOMER, A.** *A Golden Nike from the Athenian Agora.* An admirable bronze head discovered in 1932 in an ancient well just west of the Stoa of Zeus seems to derive from one of the Golden Nikai of Athena. It is little more than half life-size. In its original form it was quite possibly clothed with gold, and it suggests a statue of bronze plated with gold. The head was doubtless denuded of the gold in the crisis of 406-4, possibly restored in 326, by the help of Alexander, being replated with gilt silver, and perhaps finally stripped and discarded in the raids of the sacred treasures by Leochares (300-295). The sculptural style belongs to the decade 440-430, thereby associating it with the earliest group of Nikai about which we know (decree of 434/3, IG I<sup>2</sup> 92B). III.

HSCPh Supp 1 (1940) 183-210

(Charney)

## EPIGRAPHY. NUMISMATICS. Papyrology

**DINSMOOR, WILLIAM BELL.** *The Tribal Cycles of the Treasurers of Athena.* The reversed rotation of the secretaries of the treasurers continued from 443 to 352, with two interruptions (429-416 and 412), when the secretaries were chosen by sortition. The forward rotation has been traced down to 339, and probably continued to the oligarchic period beginning in 321.

HSCPh Supp 1 (1940) 157-82

(Charney)

**KIRCHNER, JOHANNES.** *Archon Diomedon.* The demotic in IG II<sup>2</sup> 7914 is Α[ευκοροεύς]. On the basis of the information contained in this inscription and by a comparison with II<sup>2</sup> 834, the archonship of D. can be assigned to 232/1. In *Supp. ep. gr.* II 9 Eurycleides is mentioned as archon for that year, but this is a later addition, and Eurycleides may possibly be assigned to 230/29.

HSCPh Supp 1 (1940) 503-7

(Charney)



MERRITT, BENJAMIN D. *Athens and Carthage*. An epigraphical fragment found during the recent work of reconstruction on the Nike-Pyrgos at Athens was once part of IG I<sup>2</sup> 47. "Much in the inscription is ambiguous; what seems certain is that a mission was sent from Athens in 406 B.C. to consult with the Carthaginian generals Hannibal and Himilkon in Sicily." Ill. HSCPh Supp 1 (1940) 247-53 (Charney)

OLIVER, JAMES H. *Julia Domna as Athena Polias*. Two new fragments (*E[pi]graphical M[useum]* 3490 and Agora I 5680) permit us to restore much of the Athenian decree assigning divine honors to Julia Domna. They enable us to infer that Julia Domna was not associated but identified with Athena Polias. HSCPh Supp 1 (1940) 521-30 (Charney)

ROBERT, LOUIS. ΑΜΦΙΘΑΛΗΣ. The inscriptions dealing with ἀμφιθαλής are in a large part concerned with athletic contests; the agonistic ἀμφιθαλής is a young man. In the contests of the imperial period, the ἀμφιθαλής appears to have been in charge of cutting and bringing to the contest grounds the wreaths intended for the winners. One may conjecture that in the Dionysiac association of Latium the ἀμφιθαλής were bearers of the sacred foliage. HSCPh Supp 1 (1940) 509-19 (Charney)

WOODWARD, ARTHUR M. *Two Attic Treasure-Records*. IG II<sup>2</sup> 1414 is undoubtedly the missing lower portion of the inventory of the treasurers of Athens for 385/4 B.C. (II<sup>2</sup> 1407).

To the inventory of 341/0 B.C. (II<sup>2</sup> 1455) is to be ascribed no. 1444, belonging to the second column. The similarity in content and style of arrangement of 1455 and 1443 (344/3 B.C.) argues (against the accepted view) that no change of régime took place in the interval between the engraving of these two stelai; a more satisfactory date for the change is 346 B.C. HSCPh Supp 1 (1940) 377-407 (Charney)

#### HISTORY. SOCIAL STUDIES

BLAKE, ROBERT P. *Some Byzantine Accounting Practices Illustrated from Georgian Sources*. Documents from the Imperial cloister of Iviron on Mount Athos, concerning benefactions bestowed upon the monastery during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, contribute scanty but valuable testimony as to the economic dislocation which was beginning to affect the Byzantine empire at that period. HSCPh 51 (1940) 11-33 (Charney)

BOAK, A. E. R. *Some Early Byzantine Tax Records from Egypt*. Four papyri from the archive of Aurelios Isidoros, found at Karanis in 1924 and now in the Egyptian Museum at Cairo, are selected for commentary (and translation) to illustrate some of the phases of tax collecting in an Egyptian village after the tax reforms of Diocletian. The first three deal with the komarchs ("village heads") of Karanis as local tax agents of the government; the fourth is a report of grain collections made by the special agents called sitologoi. HSCPh 51 (1940) 35-60 (Charney)

CRAM, ROBERT VINCENT. *The Roman Censors*. A definitive list of the Roman censors in chronological order together with the higher curule offices held by each, a brief account of his activities in his censorship, and a brief characterization where possible. A comparison of the gentes censoriae with the gentes consulares justifies these conclusions: the censorship was

never a "political plum" like the consulship, patrician influence in the censorship was predominant except for the Gracchan period, and most of the censors appear to have been of exceptional character.

HSCPh 51 (1940) 71-110 (Charney)

HAMMOND, MASON. *Septimius Severus, Roman Bureaucrat*. A close study of the origin and career of Septimius before he became emperor leads to the view that, contrary to accepted presentation, he was not pre-disposed by heredity, training, or career to an un-Roman and military bias. His measures reducing the importance of Italy and the Senate and favoring the army are not due to mere prejudice but to some rational attempt to meet the problems facing the empire. HSCPh 51 (1940) 137-73 (Charney)

LARSEN, J. A. O. *The Constitution and Original Purpose of the Delian League*. The representation of Athens within the assembly on an equal basis with each of the other members shows that the organization was not intended to serve as a means for the development of Athenian power nor to allow Athens to have controlling influence in directing its policy. But the granting to Athens of permanent hegemony of the League was the greatest factor in its decline and transformation into an empire. The organization of the Delian League within the larger Hellenic League shows that its purpose was to carry on the naval war against Persia in the interest of Greek freedom, and it did not lead to a break between Sparta and Athens. Thus, in spite of growing jealousy and antagonism, the strongest forces in Greek inter-state politics in the period between 479 and 462 were Panhellenism and the national war against Persia. HSCPh 51 (1940) 175-213 (Charney)

PUSEY, NATHAN MARSH. *Alcibiades and τὸ φιλόπολι*. Alcibiades' statement to the Spartans that he was a lover of his city only when he was in secure possession of his civil rights (Thuc. 6.92.4) proves a point of departure for a paper refuting the belief that the ancient Greeks of the classical period had a passionate patriotic attachment for their city-states. Their devotion was to their party or faction rather than to their state. HSCPh 51 (1940) 215-31 (Charney)

SCRAMUZZA, VINCENT M. *Claudius Soter Euergetes*. An extensive amount of epigraphical evidence shows that Claudius had great concern for the public welfare, and made the provinces a special object of his care. HSCPh 51 (1940) 261-6 (Charney)

#### LINGUISTICS. GRAMMAR. METRICS.

HARRISON, E. *Interlinear Hiatus in Greek Tragic Trimeters*. Collected statistics indicate that Aeschylus, and particularly Sophocles and Euripides, apparently consciously, although not always consistently, avoided interlinear hiatus between trimeters where a natural pause does not occur, evidently to enable the voice to pass from one line to the next without faltering. Interlinear hiatus should therefore serve as a guide to future editors for punctuation. CR 55 (1941) 22-5 (Armstrong)

#### LITERARY HISTORY. CRITICISM

STANIER, R. S. *Latin or Greek?* A plea for the substitution of Greek for Latin as an educational medium. "Greek has all the merits of Latin, which are considerable, and a great deal besides, that Latin can never give." G&R 10 (1941) 97-104 (Vlachos)